## A PALA CON VIN HEREROW OF GLOS. AN THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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## THE TRIAL

he Court for the Trial of the Assassination Conspirators Holds Open Sessions.

ames of the Members of the Court, the Counsel and the Accused.

HE DEPORTMENT OF THE PHISONERS.

caeral Harris Objects to Reverdy Johnson Acting as Counsel.

His Regard for the Sanctity of an Oath Questioned.

MPORTANT EVIDENCE SUPPRESSED

lestimony of Detective Lee and Lewis A. Weichman.

Atzerott's Quarters at the Kirkwood House Described.

svolvers and Bowie Knives Found in His Chamber Ender President Johnson's Room.

History of the Conspirators on Trial.

40., -

WANDINGTON, May 13, 1865.
The Court engaged in the trial of the assamination mapiraters altered one of its rules to-day, so as to adorters for the press.

THE COURT ROOM.

ort is held at the Old Penisontiary, in an upper th two windows at the east and two at the These windows are ironed with that bars.

THE PRISONERS. along the wall, on the west side, on raised seats, were prisoners, Dr. Mudd, Bavid C. Harold, Lewis Payne, ward Spangler, of Ford's theatre; Michael O'Laughlin, poots and Samuel Arnold. Sitting outside the paling a Mrs. Surrait, leaning on a small green baize table. THE COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONERS.

THE OCCURRENT FOR THE PRISONERS.

I you Mrs. Surratt, on the other side of the table,

the northern windows, at the counsel for the
ned, whe are as fellows:—Mr. Thomas Ewing, son of
Dhio on-Senstor; Atterney Stone, Mr. Waiter S. Coz.;

Reverdy Johnson, and Mesure. Aftern and Clampett.

THE MENERIES OF THE COUNT.

Innning east and west beside the northern wall, is man table, also covered with green bale. At this is it the court. The following is the detail for the

ajer General David Hunter, U. S. V. ajor General Lewis Wallace, U. S. V. reves Major General August V. Kauts, U. S. V.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS. Mudd looked calm, collected and attentive, leaning able as if to relieve his wrists from the weight

handouss that encumbered them.

Arnold was restless, raising his hands to his hair w d bis looks, now glancing from face to face, then bow ag bis head spon his hands, which he supported on his moeted, as usual, with a chain, but by a bar about

Payne, dressed in a gray woollen shirt and dark pants ore lutent in trying to obtain a full view of the may landscape through the barred windows than of coning his attention to the details of the proceedings. ne locked, a strange, listless droaminess pervaded his nos. His dark hair, irregularly parted, hung ever his hoe, and often clouded his dark hiue eyes. His thick newhat protruding lips were as if glued together E's legs were crossed, and his ironed hands rested upor

urt. He leaned back with his bead against the wall, fully exposing his broad but not high forehead srowned with a full bushy head of black hair. He ha rk eyes and a pale, bleedless complexion, and wears mustache and wide imperial, both very black

kmold, were connected with an eight-inch from bar.

Atterest is a man of some five feet six inches in heighth, and had it not been for his managine might have been alson for a mere speciator. He possesses a style of face must commen in southern Germany. His thair and beard are of a reddish, sandy color. His eyes are light. One police officer sat beside each prisoner.

Mrs. Sarratt has already been correctly described. She is a steet, buxon widew, fitting Falstaff's ideal, "fair, fat is a steet, buxon widew, fitting Falstaff's ideal, "fair, fat

Suched; but we felled to notice that "cold, cruel gleam in her gray eyes," which some of the gentlamen of the press have attributed to them.

SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY. The first testimony taken in the case of the several nation arraigned was a portion of that which the govern ma it necessary, for the present, to withhole

COUNSEL, ON ACCOUNT OF DISERGARD OF THE SANOTITY OF AN OATH.

SANOTITY OF AN OATH.

When that testimony had all been rendered; Brigadi
leneral T. W. Hanne stated that he rose to object the admission of Reverdy Johnson as counsel pleading before that court, and that he did this upon the ground that, is an opinion delivered by Mr. Johnson, that genhad expressed his disregard of the executive of an General Harris then stated that he referred to the spinion expressed in a letter written by Mr. Johnson at the time of the Maryland sevention, held with refe-sence to the adoption of the new constitution of the

r. Journal replied—It is difficult to speak to that ction—to speak as I feel—without having that tion before me. That opinion cannot be tortured reasonable man to any such concluwhere the President or the member who objects, that recognizes the obligation of an oath more ab-solutely than I do; and there is nothing in my life, from

the government, from the beginning to the present me-ment, and to take every obligation which the government thought it necessary to impose, and to de my duty fath-fully in every department of public service as well as in my individual especity. If such an objection was made in the Scuate of the United States, where I am known, I forbear to say how it would be treated, because I it would be treated, because I know the terms in which it would be decided. I have lived too long, gone through too many trials, and randered the counter such survices against it, to which it is unnecessary and uscless here to refer. But I deny, and deny implicitly, that there was a single man who voted because of that opinion, and took the oath with a view to vote, intending, there-fors, to violate the obligation. But, as a legal question, it is something new to me that the objection made, if well founded in fast, is well founded in law. Are the members of this court to measure the moral character of voter occupied who may appear, before them? It that members of this court to measure the moral character of every counsel who may appear before them? Is that their function? What influence has that upon the court by which their judgment could be led astray? My client may suffer from the possible prejudice it may create in the minds of the court, but how can the court suffer? Who gives to the court the jurisdiction to decide upon the moral character of counsel who may appear before them? Who makes them the arbiters of public morality or of my professional morality? What authority have they under their commission to rule me cut, or any other counsel out, upon the ground that he does not recognize the validity of an oath, even if they believed that this was sof But I put myself upon no such grounds. I claim in all moral and honorable respects to too many trials, and rendered the country such services as my abilities enabled me and the votes of the people in whose midst I am living, for me particularly to tolerate for a moment, come from whom it may, such an aspersion on my moral character. I am glad it is made now, sion on my moral character. I am gind it is when it would be wish to notice it in any other way. But I repeat, there is not one word of truth in the construction which has been given to the opinion already referred to. I have it not by me, but I recollect substantially what it of the Legislature of Maryland, and under that alone, by that Legislature their proceedings were to be sub-mitted to the then legal voters of the State. The

convention thought they were authorized themselves to impose, not only as an authority to vote what was not

imposed by the existing constitution and laws, but that they had a right to admit to vote those who are prohib-

ited from voting by such constitution and laws; and I said, in company with what the whole bar throughout

the Union would have said, to that extent they have

were a nullity. They had prescribed this oath, and all that opinion said, or was intended to say, was that to take that oath voluntarily was not a craven submission

to usurped authority, but was necessary in order to en

ble the citizens to protect their rights under the then constitution, and that there was no moral harm in taking

the cath which the convention had no authority to in

pose. I make it as no reflection upon any member of this court when I say that upon a question of that de-

as any gentleman around this table. I am here at the

never saw or heard of till yesterday, she being a Mary land lady, protesting her innecence to me. I am also

the character of the profession to which I belong, and which is not inferior to that

of which you are members—that she should not go un-defended. I was to do it voluntarily, without compensa-

tion. The law prohibits me from receiving compensa

tion, but if it had not, understanding her condition, should never have dreamed of refusing upon the ground

of her inability to make compensation. I am volunteering to do what evidence will justify me in doing for this lady who is now being tried for her life. My detestation

out with such flendish malice, is as great as that of any

member of this court. I am not here to protect any one after the evidence is heard and they are proved to be

court who has thought it proper or believed it his duty to make this objection, or the President, who used, if the

conerable member had not made it he should have don

in my own convictions of honor and in my sense of duty public and private, to be alarmed at all at any individua

opinion that may be expressed here. I ask the court t

President of the court feels inclined to make I can take

ould assure you, nor the contleman to whom I feel to duty to object as counsel before this court, that

should desire, above all things, not to do injustice to any man. Neither, I hope, need I assure you that in doing what I feel it my duty to do, I have not been infinenced

by any personal considerations. Though I never had the pieusure of the acquaintance of the gentleman to whom I object, I have known him long as an eminent public man of our equatry, of whom I must say that my impressions have been of a very favorable character. But in regard to the matter of the objection, if my recol-

tion serves me right, I must contend it is well founde

It is due to the gentleman that I should say that I have made this objection simply from recollection of this let-

ter, which I read perhaps nearly a year ago, and of the effects of that letter upon the vote of that State. Now, if

I understand the remarks of that gentleman in

remove the difficulty from my mind at least. I understand him to say that the doctrine he had taught the

people of his State was, that because the convention has

framed and required the taking of an oath as a qualific

tion to the right of suffrage which was unconstitutions.

and illegal in his opinion, that, therefore, it had no moral binding force, and that the people might take it

and then go and vote without any regard to the subject matter of that eath. If that does not justify my con-clusion I confess I are unable to understand the English

auguage. Now, I wish the gentleman to understan

me, that, in regard to his ability to decide a legal que

emarked to the court, rather boastingly, that he was a

well able as any member of this court to judge of an legal point. But this is not a point of law. It

a question of ethics, and of the morality of the thing, of the sanctity of an oath voluntarily taken, which I understand be taught his people might b

transcended its authority and done something it had no right to do, and consequently they might voluntarily take this oath to entitle them to go and vote without

considering it to have any binding force, And I am

ethical doctrine taught to them by the gentleman sysinst

whom I have objected. But, as I was about to remark I would be sorry to do injustice to the gentleman, or any

other man, and having made my objection simply from my resolution of this letter, it is perhaps due to the

itself should be submitted to the scrutiny of the cover.
I may be wrong; if so, nobe can be more ready that

ply to the gentleman's retherks. As to my boasting about my competency to decide any legal question, the

the members of this court, they not being lawyers

there would be no harm in breaking it if it were taken.

gard to it than I ever was before. I have stready said to the court that I had no idea of using them for any such purpose, that, according to my interpretation of

them, they admirted of no such construction. When a remilemen is dealing with gentlemen, even if the words

used were liable to misrepresentation, the explanation the intended messing of them is held to be sufficient.

submit that among gentlemen—and I hope I am not boasting when I say that in that capacity I consider my-self equal to any of the members of this court—I repeat, when, as a gentleman, I say they were not used for any such design as is imputed to them, the gentleman to whom

the explanation is given will not be disposed to repeat that they were, in point of fact, with that design. New, as to the effect upon the people of Maryland, I don't know where the honorable mamber is from, but he is not a chisen of our State, I suppose. General Hanse—I am a chizen of West Virginia.

Mr. Jonness—I supposed you were not a citizen of Maryland. I was about to say whoever supposes—and I hope the honorable member will send for the letter—that the people of Maryland can be induced by an individual

options to take an oath in order to violate it is under a very great mulapprehension. We have had, what I regret very much, hundreds and hundreds of our citizens leave our borders and participate in this rebellion; but hundreds and hundreds also of those who remained have proved true to their fig, and have evinced their leyalty ures the heattle field.

Ives, and in the relation in which I stand to the people of Maryland I may be permitted to say are the equals, morally and patrictically, of the people of Western Vir-ginia. There were other topics involved in the constitu-

myself to acknowledge that fact.

Mr. Jourson—I do not intend to make an arten

in the effect of that epiulon upon the of that Sinle, if it was not so considered.

set aside as having no force because the convention

care of myself in the future.

ide, and I have no doubt they will decide as seems

will they understand that I am not pleading here for

guilty-not even her. Will the honorable me

here because I deem it right, and due

netance of that lady (pointing to Mrs. Surratt) whom I

anthorized to meet, and that so far their pro-

be the equal of any member of this tribunal. They may dispose of the question as they please, it will not touc intention to cast any reflection upon the people of Mary-land, in regard to their loyalty or morality, or in regard to their patriotism. I am proud to say they have a good record in this great contest through which our country has just passed. While it is true of Maryland, I am sorry to say it is equally true of my State that many joined th But the circumstances of this case were rather peculiar. The people of Marylaud were about to vote upon an alter tion in the fundamental law of the State, upon the adop tion of a new constitution - constitution which made the people of Maryland. Slavery was about to be blotted out. That was the purpose, and it is an unfortunate fact

that that portion of the people interested in the propos change were, as a general thing, the disloyal and it was in reference to the effect which this opinio expressed by the honorable gentieman in the letter re-ferred to, had upon that vote, and upon the action of this portion of the people, that my objection was in part founded; for it did not seem that they understood as I did. In regard to the right of the court to we have no such right. But the order constituting this court makes provision for the
prizoners or the accused having counsel. One of the provisions in reference to that matter, is that the gentle men shall exhibit a certificate of having taken the oath or shall take it in the presence of the court, and thus the obligation of the oath is here a special question if it does appear that he ignores the moral obligation, and we admit him, it defeats the very providen of the order. Hence I think it proper in me, as a member of the court, to found an objection of that character upon such grounds. Whether the objection is well founded or not, hewever, the gentleman disclaims any such in of the latter may have been unguarded; that it had the effect supposed, though it was not in accordance with the intention of his mind in writing. It is an unforte nate thing if he wrote a letter so misconstrued. But i tion, and claims for himself a moral character which h

is not ashained to put in comparison with that of any member of the Court. Now it is not my purpose to measure characters at all, but simply to bring forward as objection, which I felt it my duty to bring, and nothin else-an objection founded on the understanding I had of the letter referred to; I was sorry to have to do it But I did it in no spirit of personal ill will or bad feeling I was sorry that it was my duty to do such a thing; but I could not do anything else with the Impression I had on my mind, and he as an honorable gentlemso will understand what I mean by this. He understands, too, what the force of convictions must be, and that if a mean error from principle this thing will occasionally impose upon him some unpleasant duties. His disavowal of soy such intention, as I derived from

insist upon, that there was some ground for the objection.
Mr. Jourson—Mr. President, one word more. All I ropoue to my is the order confers no authority to refuse me admission on the grounds claimed by the honorable member, because you have no authority to administer the States, in the Circuit Court of my State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am a practioner in all the courts in nearly all the States and singular if one who has the right to appear before the Supreme Court of the land, and whe

belongs to the body that creates courts martial—
Major General Hunrus—Mr. Johnson has made au
ntimation as to holding members of this court personally responsible.

Major General Hustran-I shall say no more than I wa

going to soy—that I hoped the day had passed when free men from the North were to be builted and insulted by the humbug chivalry of the South. The court here took a recess for half an hour an

when it returned went into secret session, in order to de-liberate upon the subject so lengthily discussed. The court being reopened, General Hanns stated D'. he desired to withdraw his objection, as he considered Mr. Johnson's explanation a satisfactory r moval of the

Mr. Johnson's explanation was four and specific for Mr. Johnson expressed his willip goess and desire to take the eath, but the court detract it unnecessary, and

During the discussion the, detountion and screeching shells fired in practice punctuated the arguments of th

TRETIMONY OF DETECTIVE LEE ATTEROTT'S ROOT

A. W. LEE, being duly sworn, Brillied as follows: Q. Do you belong to the the police force? A. Yes, sir

to the military power.

Q. State whether, at any time, you examined the room of Atzerott at the Kirkwood House. A. Yea, and I was ordered by Mujor O'Ecirne to go into the principal part of the building, and see how the house situated. I made examination, and told him one could get from the roof to a stairway in the back of the building, which would admit him into any part of the building. I told the Ma-

or the circumstances.

Q. When was that? A. effere the witness looked at a paper.) It was the night of the 15th of April; I then went, and while there a friend came to me and said there was a rather suspicious looking person who had taken a room the day previo register, badly written, the same of "E. A. Atserott.

I made it out; but in fact nobody could make it or
until I asked the proprietor, and he made it out on the

stairs to a room and maw one of the clerks, and saked him to go up to the room with me; found the door him to go up to the room with me; found the door locked, and he said the party had taken the key with him; I went to one of the proprietors and asked if he had any objection to my going into the room if we could find a key to fit it; he said no; but though we tried his keys, we could not get in; I asked him if we might burst in the door; he said he had no objection; and we have the door open. When I went in I saw a cost hanging on the

Wromes That cost was hauging upon the wall, just in that way, as you go in on the loft hand side. That's

A. Well, I saw that coat right opposite; the bed stood in the right; I went towards the bed, and underneath pillow or bolinter found a revolver bound with brass.

Here the pistol was shown to the witness, and it is passed through the hands of Mr. Johnson, who remains

Writes (continuing)—I then went down stairs to fine

tion which influenced the votes of those who voted | again; I took the coat down and found this book, and

Q In the pockets? A. Yan sir. written? A. Yes, sir; there was an account on the Co-tario Bank for \$456; I then put my hand in the pocket again and found this handkerchief, with "Mary R. Booth" on it; I then pulled out this other handkerchief, and had some difficulty in making out the mark, but think it is "F. A. Nelson," or "F. E. Nelson;" I found this handkerchief, with "M. H." on the corner; I got this new pair of gamilets; I labelled all the things myself, and got these three boxes of Colt's cartridges.

Do they fit the pistot? A. I never loaded the pistol, sir; I don't know. I found this piece of liquorice

Q. This writing was in the back of that book, "Mr. J. Wilkes Booth, in account with the Bank of Ontarlo, 2456?" A. Yes, sir. I then got that spur and a pair of socks. That is all I got out of the pockets.

Q. Do you remember the number of the room. A. It was room No. 126, sir.

Q. Was it over where Vice President Johnson was at that time?

The witness here entered into an explanation of the locality, totally unintelligible, but upon being shown the plan or sketch by Mr. Ben Pittman, seemed to recognize the situation of the roam. This plan, however, was not

Wirness-I went around the room, took up the car pets, took out the washesand, the stove, and made a thorough search, and then went to the bud again, took off the clothes piece by piece, and after I came down nderneath the sheets and mattresses I got those

Horb a knife was shown the witness, and handed to he various members of the court. It was a long, stylus shaped, like that used by Booth, horn handled and heathed in red leather.

Q. You did not see him in the room yourself? No, sir. He had left it the day before; the clerk wh was there said he would recognize the man. JUBGE ADVOCATE—Go and get him, after you have been examined, with or without a subposes. Bring him as

oon as you can. ducted by Judge Holt, was closed.]

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DETECTIVE LEE. Q. What is your business? A. Detective officer of the Board of Enrolment of the District of Columbia, of which Major O'Beirne is Provost Marshal.

Q. How long have you followed the business? A. I have been in the service over since I left New York, at the commencement of the war; I was in the Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers. Q. How long have you been a detective in Washing

A. Ever since the burning of Aquia Creek; I had been discharged as a volunteer from the Ninety-fifth New

reference to a suspicious character at the Kirkwood House; where did you first see the man who told you his A. I first saw him in the house. Q. Was he a clerk? A. A night watchman, I think. Q. What was his profise language to you? A. He

ed to me there was a suspicious, bad, villanous looking fellow came into the house and took a room. He didn't like the appearance of him.

Q. When was it that the person had come and token a room? A. I think it was the day before.

Q. Can you say for certain? A. No, sir; I would not positive; I think to the best of my knowledge it was the day before.

Q. Did he describe his appearance? A. Yes, sir, he Q. Repeat his description. A. I don't think I could a

he described it to me; I don't recollect; I think he said he had a gray cost op.

Q. Have you ever seen to your knowledge Mr. Atzero A. I don't know that I ever have seen him; I have seen most everybody knecking around about Washington; I

oun't say that I have or have not. What first brought you to the Kirkwood House A. I was at home catter my supper. Mr. Consingham came after me, one of our force; no, I had gone out after supper, and met him a square from the house. "You are wanted immediately at the Kirkwood c." I went, and there was Major O'Beirne.

found men all about there, detailed for duty to protest the President, or at that time the Vice President. Q Describe the appearance of the man who gave you be a little heavier, but about your height.

What is my age? A. I take you to be about thirty Don't you know his name? A. No, sir, I don't.

Q. Now, will you describe the relative position of Johnson's room and the room in which you found this tions and explanations, from which neither court, coup

sel nor reporters could derive any understanding of his ceaning or of the locality he sought to do cribe. Q. Did you find any signature of A zerots in any room?

Q. What made you this it was his room? A. B

said so on the romater; it was number 126 Q You have no other evidence except the register? . No, sir; I do not know as I have other evidence. THE TESTIMONY OF LEWIS A. WRIGHMAN-THE

Q. State to the court if you know John H. S. I do. I first made his acquaintance in the fall of 1862 at Charles county, Maryland; or in the fall of 1859,

Q. How long were you together there? A. Until 1802

I renewed my acquaintance with bim in January, 1863.

Q. In this city? A. Yes.

Q. When did you begin to board at the house of his mother, the prisoner there? A. On the 18th of Novem

ber, 1864.
Q. Where is her house? A. On H street, No. 561.
Q. See if that is Mrs. Surrett skiling by you there

Yos, sir, that is Mrs. Surratt. Q. Will you state when you first made your acquaint ance with Dr. Mudde, A. R was on or about the 16th

of Japuary, 1865. O State under what circumstances. A. I was possis down Seventh street with Surratt, and when nearly or posite Odd Fellows' Hall some one called out "Susratt Furratt." On looking around Surratt recognised an old acquaintance of his of Cheries eccusty, Md. He duced liv. Mudd, and Dr. Mudd introduced Mr. Booth, who was in company with him, to both of us. They were coming up Seventh street, and we were going

Q. (By the court). Do you mean J. Wilkes Booth ? A. Q. Where aid you go to then ! A. He invited

his room at the National Hotel.

Q. Whof A. Booth; he told us to be ered cigars and wine to the room for four, and Dr Mudd then went out to the passage and called Booth in and had a private conversation with him; Booth and the Doctor then came in and called Surrast out, leaving me

Q. Do you know the nature of their conversations A. No; I was sitting on a lounge near the window; they came in at last, and Mudd came near me on the setter and apologized for his private conversation, stating that he had private business with Booth, who wished to pur

No; Booth at one time out the back of an envelope and made marks on it with a pencil. Q. Was he writing on it? A. I should not consider it writing, but merks alone. They were wated at a table in the centre of the room.

in the centre of the room.

Q.—Did you see the marks? A.—No, Mr; just naw
the motion of the penell; Booth also came to me and
apologized, and said he wished to purchase Madd's
farm; Mudd had previously stated to me that he did not
care to sell his farm to Booth, as he was not willing to give him enough for it.

regard to bin farts? A. No, sir; I did not know the Q. Did I understand you to my you did not hear any

of their conversation at all, but only saw the motion of the pencil? A. Yea. Siz.

Q. You continued to board at Mr. Surratt's A. I boarded there up to the time of the assassination.

Q. After this interview at the National Hotel mate her Booth called frequently at Mr. Surratt's? A.

Yes, sir. to see John H. Surrati, and, in his absence, called for Mrs. Surratt.

Q. Were those interviews held apart or in the presence of other persons? A. Always spart; I have been in company with Booth in the partor with Surratt, but Booth has taken Surratt to his room up stairs and engaged in private conversation up there; he would my, "John, can you spare me a word? come up stairs;" they would go and engage in private convers which would last two or three hours.

Q. Did the same thing ever occur with Mrs. Surre

Q Have you ever seen the prisoner Atzerot? A. I Q. Do you recognize him here? A. Yes, sir; that

Q. Have you ever seen him at Mrs. Surratus A. He

Q. What was the name by which he was known by the young ladies of the house? A. They understood he came from Port Tobacco, and instead of calling him by his own name, they gave him the nickname of "Port

Q. Did you ever see him on the street? A. Yes, sir: I have met him on the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. It was about the time that Booth played Pescara, in the Apostate. Booth had given Surratt two complimentary tickets on that occasion, and they went down and met Atzarott. We told him where we were going, and he said he was going along, too, and at the theatre we met David C. Harold.

Q. Do you know Harold? A. Yes, sir. (Here Harold leaned forward, and, laughing, inclined towards the witness.) We also met another gentleman there, named Hollohan, who stopped in the house; we met him in the theatre, and we remained until the play was over, and the five of us went together as far as the corner of Tenth and E streets; but on turning around Surratt noticed that Atzerot and Harold were not following, and I went and found them in the restauran adjoining the theatre, talking confidentially with Booth on my approaching they separated, and then we took a drink; and there was a gentleman there whose face I remember; we left and joined the other two gentlemen,

Q. Do you know where Surratt kept his horses in the city. A. He stated to me that he had two horses, and that he kept . hem at Howard's stable, on G, Sixth and Q. Did you ever see Atzerots there? A. Yes, sir;

Q. What time was it? A About half-part two

Q. What was he doing? A. He seemed to be hiring horse: I had been sent by Mrs. Surrett to hire a buggy; when I got there I saw Atzerott, and asked him what he wanted; he said "to hire a horse;" he saked Booth if he could have a horse, and he told him he could not; then we left, and both went as far as the Post Office; I had a letter to draw, and after that he went off towards

Q Was this horse that was kept there Surratt's o Booth's? A. I will state that on Tuesday previous to the ansarsination I was also sent to the National Hotel, and to get his buggy for Mrs. Surratt. She wished me to

drive her into the country. Booth said he had gold his buggy, but he would give m \$10, and that I should hire a buggy for Mrs. Surratt, and spoke of horses he kept at Brooks' stable. I then said

Q. Did Booth give you ten dollars? A. Ven air. Did you drive him out? A. Yes, sir

To what point? A. To Surrattsville. We left at n o'clock and resched there at twelve. That was on enday on the 11th Q Dal you return that day? A. Yes, sir: we only re

mained half an hour; Mrs Surrett said she went for the purpose of seeing Mr. Nothwy, who owed her money. The clerk of the Kirkwood House, and the present the Surratt family and others, were examined with reference to this house, and in relation to arms having been deposited there in order to

facilitate the escape of Den assessing. The court was in their until a late hour.

Sketches of the Conspirators on Trial. Skett-Lea of the Conspirators on Trial.

(From the Washington Evening star, May 12-)
The prisoners new on trial on charge of being concerned in the assassination conspiracy are Pavid E.
Harold, George E. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, Michae
O'Laughlin, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E.
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Mrs. Mary E. Surratt was rated near Walerloo, on Calwerts manor, in Prace George's county, Haryland. Her lather died when she was quite young. As she grew up ahe displayed considerable force of character, and expressed a desire to have a better education than was elutinable in her beighborhood, and she was sent to a female seminary in Alexandria.

Returning to her mother's home, she became an acknowledged belle in Prince George's county, and quite as moted for her strong will, she seldom failing in anything abe undertook. She married Surratt about the year 1835, and the couple first settled als a place known as Coulde's Mill, near Camp Stonaman (Glesboro), which property Surratt inherited from an uncle amed Koal. After they had lived here a few years the house was set on fire by their skives, who seemed to have been infrintated by some crucity to which they were subjected through the imperious will of Mrs. Surratt. The Surratts barely seeiped from the inv with their livos.

Burnatt afterwards engaged on the Orange and Alexandria Raifrood as a contractor, and on finding his work. The survates burner was a contractor, and on finding his work. The coller son global state of the very land being the following the first state of the rebellion, entering the Southern army, it is med. The other son global stayed about house, spending his time in history.

They had three children—a dampter and fore sons. One of the latter cleancy went South at the outbreak of the rebellion, entering the Southern army, it is med. The other was the model of the south of the

Ouse, stable, barn, &c.
O'LAUGHLIN.
Michael O'Laughlin is a young man of twenty five

thereabouts. In ease and some other particulars he re-sembles Booth, with glossy black hair and black mus-tache, and rather gentlemany appearance. He halls from Baltimore. O'lan blin was the first person con-fined on the monitor. He are brought from Baltimore, where it is said he surrendered hunself to the military authorities.

authorities.

ATTEROFF.

George A. Atzerott is shart, thick-set, round-shouldered, of ruddy complex on, with brown hair, light colored mustache and goales, axed about thirty-three, and is a blackemith by trade. He was born in Germany, but raised, we learn, in Charles county, iid, where he has spent most of his life. His character has stood nose of the best heretofore, and for some years he had been fiving with a woman not his wife near Port Tobacco, by which woman he has one child. For some mentis previous to the assar-intion he had been missing five Port Tobacco, and it is nellowed he had been engaged in diockade running and other tratterous practices.

Edward Spaneler is a rough looking, ordinary sized man, of about forty years of age, halls from Baltimore, and has for some two years past been employed as an assistant to difford, the stage carpenter at Ford's theatre, he having worked with Gifford at house carpentering for many years in Baltimore. Spangler came originally from some interior town in Pennsylvania, but, we believe, learned his trade in Baltimore, where he was margined. His wife died some years ago, in Baltimore, since which time he has been of intemperate habits, and it is said that he appeared to be considerably under the influence of liquor on the morning of the day of the assassination.

He was the subject frequently of practical lokes by

said that he appeared to be considerably under the influence of liquor on the morning of the day of the assessination.

He was the subject frequently of practical jokes by his companions be and the scenes, and in this connection an incident is mentioned that in the eyes of the superstitious might be deemed to have an ominous meaning. During the winter of 1854-55, when some new scenery was being prejared, the painters were in the labit of displaying the names of different employee of the establishment upon the marks of the various stips. Spangier remarked that his name had been neglected, when one of the painters, as a lose at his expense, hauled out a piece of scenery designed to fluore in connection with a prison yard, and which bore a representation of a gallows. Upon the scene he dashed with a few broad strokes of his brush the name of Edward Spangier.

Spanzier, it will be remembered, was the man who had charge of Booth's horse in the rear of the theatre, but who turned the animal over to "Pennus John" before Bootf-made his exit from the theatre. It is supposed that he may know something of the har of wood fitted the door is the rear of the stage box; and also that he had committing to do with keeping a path clear for Booth behind the scenes, and with affording rendy means of exit through the rear door. The bar above mentioned served as a brace to keep the audience from entering the box while Booth was accomplishing his work, and the job of fitting it accurately to the position required was one in which Booth woult need the aid almost certainly of some one connected with the cetablishment, and naturally one in the carp uter's department.

Of rome other compleys at Ford's, new in durance, the following may be of interest:—

of some of the control of the contro

James Maddox is a young man well known about Washington. He was born at or near Dumfries, Va.; is twenty-six years of age, and has lived many years in the lower portion of the second ward. For a long time he was an active member of the Franklis Fire Company. He is about five feet six inches in height, round and compactly built, light heir and blue eyes, with a ruddy complexion. He went to school at Heasthew's public school, and after leaving it learned the saddle and harness making business; but has been employed about the theatres for about the years. He was first at the National, then at the Washington, and for a short time was at Holkday street, Baltimore; but since Ford's theatre has been in operation he has been constantly employed as the property man there. He was married about two years ago to one of the actresses of Ford's company, known on the bilts as Maggio Burns. He has always been regarded as a worthy young man, his only fault being that he would get drunk occasionally, and he was looked upon as soundly loyal.

ARNOLD.

Sain Arnold was arrested at Fortress Monroe. He was a Battimorean, and had been for a short time at Fortress Monroe as chief eick and cashler of the sutlery establishment of J. W. Wharton.

Of Lewis Payne little is known as yet. He was apparently a hired assauding despatched from Causda to do a job of bloods work. He is said to be an outlaw from Kentucky originally, and to have been concerned in the St. Albans robbery and other schemes of deviktry concerted in Canada.

THE GARRETTS.

The two Carretis, who are out on parole, prove to have been entirely unaware as to who Booth and Haroid really were while at the r bouse

DURATION OF THE TRIAL.

It is estimated that the trust will last nearly two

Capture of One of Booth's Accomplices in Ohio.

THE MANNER OF HIS CAPTERY.

[From the Tolede Blade, May 11.]

We learn that Carroll, the man who procured the cance in which the acases Booth crossed the Ponomae rives in his fight from Wakington, was arrested at Delphos, Ohio, or Fuerday afternion last, by Major Burns, a government districtive.

the hir night from Washington, was orrested at Delphos, Ohio, on Pucceasy aftermon last, by Major Burns, a government detective.

Major Burns is a cripple, having lost the left leg in the army, and after the assassination was employed as a detective to assast in ferreting out the guilty parties. How it happined that he selected Carroll as he "bird" has not transpired. Orcang hime if asian indigent solder, with his crutch sud one and a paper from a government official, requesting provost marshals along the route of travel to after it he "poor soldier" such assistance as he might need, Major Burns sizated on the porsult He first learned of 'tarroll at Alexandria, and then slowly but surely followed the track until he learned that the accomplice had a relative at or near Delphos, Ohlo, when the Major went directly to this place. There his letter of recommendation scenared him much attention from those able to lend han pecuniary aid, and consided him to took about town without exciting suspicion that he had any special business. After remining there a few days he caught sight of Carroll, and, with arsistants, followed has into a store or raison, and streeted him. Carroll, taken by surprise, was completely overcome. It is stared that he went bitterly, and, writeging his hands, exclaimed, "They will hang me! they will hang me!" and by other expressions evisced his fear at the approach of justices.

When the gentleman who brought this news to this city left Delphos Carroll was in jeff at that place, awaiting the arrival of the guard to conduct tim to Washington, the government having been informed of his arrest.

Brenk in the Brie Canal.

ALBANY, May 13, 1866.

A break is reported in the Eric Canal at Amity springs about midway botween Coboes and Schencetady. A portion of the causi bank has alid into the Mohawi capal mace yesteniny afternoon. Treasury Notes a Legal Tender.

decision affirming the power of Congress to pase a law making Treasury notes a legal tender. City Intelligence.

The Revues or Mrnor.—We are requested to state to the Pair for the Sisters of Mercy will be continued us Wedesday evening, to give the vast numbers an oppor-tensity of making a visit, and the ladies in charge of the lables proper conveniences for disposing of their costly goods. It is supposed there were four or five thousand in the hall last avaning. Among them we noticed again Archbishop McCloskey. No doubt the Fair will be agreed

John S. Austin will take place from the City Hall at twe John S. Austin will take place from the City Hall at twe e'cleck this afternoon. The remains will be carried to Greenweed Cemetery, and interred with Masonic honors.

Hawking Zouavin.—Steps are being taken to bring together in permanent organization the ex-members of this colebrated regiment. A meeting of the Hawking Zonave Argoritation is called to assemble at the Mescar House at half past three c'clock this afternoon, to consuit and determine on a uniform.

Coroner's Inquest.

Science of a Solder by Successed History.—Early on Friday evening Aptoine Adrian, a soldier strached to the Thirteenth regiment New York cavalry, but who had received an honorable discharge, called at the lager beer saloon No. 100 Centre street and applied for lodgings. He appeared to be in good health, and rested well during the night. The following morning he arose early, and the night. The following morning he arose early, and remarked to his roomante that he should neave sleep again in that house. After washing himself and combing him hair Adrian steeped into the reaz yard, and, piscing the muzzle of a large revolver to his foreshead, discharged in the following was immediately sent to Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, who caused the remains of the deceased soldier to he removed to the station house, where Coroner Wilday subsequently held an largest. The cause which pumpted Adrian to take his fird did not transpire. He was twenty-eight years of age, and a native of Germany. Deceased was heard to any while in the house that he had parents living in Greenwich street, this city, and that his father was a shoemaker by trade.